

**KENTON COUNTY REPORT  
OF  
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN  
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES  
OF  
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE  
PRESERVES COMMISSION  
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**[www.naturepreserves.ky.gov](http://www.naturepreserves.ky.gov)**

# Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

## Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

### STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none    E = endangered    T = threatened    S = special concern    H = historic    X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none    C = candidate    LT = listed as threatened    LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

### RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

### COUNT DATA FIELDS

# OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Kenton	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	2	0
		Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.								
Kenton	Gastropods	<i>Leptoxis praerosa</i>	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	0	0	0	1	0
		CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFEROID" VEGETATION.								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Alasmodonta marginata</i>	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Spectaclecase	E / C	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
		Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water (Stansbery 1966). May become established in wing dams (Nelson and Freitag 1980).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	1	0	1	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN RIFFLES, SHOALS, AND/OR DEEP WATER IN SWIFT CURRENT (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		RIFFLES OR SHOALS WITH CURRENT AND SUBSTRATE OF SAND AND/OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE RIVERS (CLARKE 1981, WATTERS 1987).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	1	0	0	2	0
		GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	2	0
		Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
		Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
		LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
		Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
		This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).								

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Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AL. 1982).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
		SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Kenton	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).								
Kenton	Fishes	<i>Atractosteus spatula</i>	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Kenton	Amphibians	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	0	0	0	1	0
		CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.								
Kenton	Amphibians	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	Redback Salamander	S /	G5 / S3	10	3	0	0	0
		A WOODLAND SPECIES THAT OCCURS IN DECIDUOUS AND MIXED FOREST TYPES. ADULTS ARE FOUND UNDER LOGS, ROCKS, BARK, MOSS AND DEBRIS.								
Kenton	Amphibians	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		BREEDS IN NATURAL AND MANMADE PONDS. OTHERWISE USES MOIST GRASSLAND, MEADOWS AND MARGINS.								
Kenton	Reptiles	<i>Clonophis kirtlandii</i>	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many times along small stream or ditch drainages.								
Kenton	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Kenton	Breeding Birds	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	0	0	1
		PLAINS, PRAIRIE, DRY SHRUBLANDS, SAVANNA, WEEDY PASTURES, FIELDS, SAGEBRUSH, ARID SCRUB AND WOODLAND CLEARINGS (B83COM01NA).								
Kenton	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID REGIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Kenton	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).								